

PPAR - γ , - α Agonists

Metformin

PPAR - γ , - α Agonists

Metformin

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	1
I.	3
II.	6
1.	6
2.	7
3.	7
4.	8
III.	9
1.	9
2.	10
3. LETO OLETF	12
4.	13
IV.	15
V.	21
	22
	29

1. 38

.....11

1.	,	,	,	,	,	,
					10
2.	LETO rats	OLETF rats				
					12
3.	LETO rats	OLETF rats				
					14

PPAR- γ Agonists

Metformin

가

2

Otsuka Long-Evans Tokushima Fatty(OLETF) rat 2

가 ,

가 , 20

8

vehicle (O - C), pioglitazone (O - P, 10 mg/kg/day),
fenofibrate (O - F, 150 mg/kg/day), metformin (O - M,
300 mg/kg/day) 28 10 .

Long-Evans Tokushima Otsuka(LETO, n=10) rats

38 O - C LETO E wave deceleration time(DTe)

가(74.3 ± 3.7 vs. LETO, 56.3 ± 3.8 ms, $p < 0.001$) E/A ratio

(1.25 ± 0.06 vs. LETO, 1.54 ± 0.08 , $p < 0.01$) . Pioglitazone,

fenofibrate metformin OLETF rat O - C

DTe(O - P, 51.6 ± 1.7 ; O - F, 61.1 ± 4.3 ; O - M, 57.3 ± 4.7 ms,
 $p < 0.001$, respectively) E/A ratio(O - P, 1.39 ± 0.06 , $p < 0.05$; O - F,
 1.57 ± 0.05 , $p < 0.05$; O - M, 1.26 ± 0.03 , NS) .

가 .

PPAR - , - agonists metformin OLETF rats

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2

, 가 .

: , PPAR - , - agonist, metformin

PPAR- α , - γ Agonists

Metformin

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1,2
▪

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▪

(apoptosis)

2
▪

가

가

Doppler

E

E/A ratio

, A

가

E

가

1.

thiazolidinedione

PPAR -

agonist

,

2

2.

metformin

Metformin

3,4.

PPAR -

agonist

fenofibrate가

,

가

5-8 .

2

Otsuka

Long - Evans

Tokushima

Fatty(OLETF) rat

, 20 가

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,

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가

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OLETF rat

Long - Evans

Tokushima

Otsuka(LETO) rat

2 .

PPAR - agonist

metformin

PPAR - agonist

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1.

OLETF rats

LETO rats

. 21 - 22

1) LETO rats(LETO) 2)

OLETF rats(O - C) 3) pioglitazone(PPAR - agonist)

OLETF rats(O - P) 4) fenofibrate(PPAR - agonist) OLETF

rats(O - F) 5) metformin OLETF rats(O - M) 10

kg 1 pioglitazone 10 mg, fenofibrate 150 mg,
metformin 300 mg ,

12

light/dark cycle ,

standard rat chow .

2.

가
ketamine HCl
(50mg/kg IP) xylazine (10mg/kg IP) . 12 MHz 가
,
strip chart
peak transmitral flow velocity in early diastole(E),
peak transmitral flow velocity in late diastole(A), E/A ratio,
deceleration time of E wave(DTe),
M - mode left ventricular end - diastolic
dimension(LVEDD), left ventricular end - systolic dimension(LVESD),
diastolic interventricular septum thickness(IVSd), systolic
interventricular septum thickness(IVSs), fractional shortening(FS,
 $[(LVEDD - LVESD)/LVESD] \times 100\%$), ejection fraction(EF)
strip chart

3.

. 38 8 - 10 (2g/kg) . 30, 60, 90, 120

4.

SPSS win 10.0 program . independent samples t - test one - way ANOVA test , p value가 0.05 가 가 . \pm .

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1.

가 . LETO O - C

. 38 O - P 가

. 가 ,

O - P (Table 1).

Table 1. Body weight, heart weight, plasma glucose and plasma lipid after treatment

	LETO	O - C	O - P	O - F	O - M
n	10	10	10	10	10
Body weight (g)	491±12	545±17	721±27 ^{ab}	512±27	522±17
Food intake (g/d)	28.3±1.1	29.5±1.5	26.9±1.3	26.3±1.1	26.8±1.5
Heart weight (g)	1.26±0.03	1.29±0.04	1.43±0.07	1.44±0.08	1.45±0.05
H/B weight ratio (mg/g)	2.58±0.09 ^c	2.37±0.07	1.99±0.10	2.81±0.10 ^c	2.79±0.09 ^c
Fasting glucose (mg/dL)	95.8±1.6	118.1±4.7 ^a	114.0±3.2 ^a	100.6±4.6 ^b	98.8±2.3 ^b
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	77.3±3.4	83.4±4.9	86.7±3.5	109.6±3.2 ^b	72.7±1.2
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	75.9±7.9	192.2±27.9 ^a	100.1±5.7 ^b	75.0±6.9 ^b	65.0±16.5 ^b
Free fatty acids (mEq/L)	844±70	995±29	808±43	904±65	982±68

Data are the means±SEM.

^a $p<0.05$, compared to levels of LETO.

^b $p<0.05$, compared to levels of O - C.

^c $p<0.05$, compared to levels of O - P.

2.

10 38 O - C

LETO 가 . O - F O -

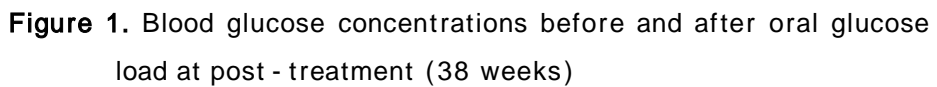
M O - C , O - P O - C

O - C LETO

가 가 . O -

C O - F O - M 가 .

O - F 가 (Table 1).



11

3. LETO OLETF

28 LETO O-
C LVESD, LVEDD, FS
E, A, E/A ratio, DTe 가
(Table 2).

Table 2. Doppler echocardiography at baseline in LETO and OLETF rats

	LETO	O - C	O - P	O - F	O - M	Sig.
n	10	10	10	10	10	
LVEDD(mm)	78.7±2.7	79.2±1.9	78.5±1.7	80.2±1.4	79.1±1.5	NS.
LVESD(mm)	42.1±1.4	37.0±1.7	37.2±1.6	39.3±1.5	38.8±1.6	NS.
FS(%)	46.2±2.6	53.5±1.3	51.2±1.1	52.8±1.1	52.2±1.2	NS.
E(cm/s)	74.7±7.2	88.0±5.2	84.3±5.4	83.9±6.1	84.4±6.3	NS.
A(cm/s)	59.2±5.3	62.5±3.7	61.7±3.4	61.2±4.3	60.5±3.9	NS.
E/A ratio	1.31±0.16	1.45±0.12	1.37±0.13	1.42±0.17	1.39±0.15	NS.
DTe(ms)	53.8±4.6	59.7±1.1	57.9±1.2	59.1±1.1	58.8±1.3	NS.

Data are the means±SEM.

LVEDD, left ventricular end - diastolic dimension; LVESD, left ventricular end - systolic dimension; FS, fractional shortening; E, peak transmitral flow velocity in early diastole; A, peak transmitral flow velocity in late diastole; DTe, deceleration time of E wave.

4.

LETO O - C 가
E E/A ratio가

(Table 3).

O - C O - P IVSs E가
가 DTe O - F E/A가 가 DTe
. O - M IVSs가 가 DTe

(Table 3).

Table 3. Doppler echocardiography after treatment with vehicle, pioglitazone, fenofibrate, and metformin in LETO and OLETF rats

	LETO	O - C	O - P	O - F	O - M
N	10	10	10	10	10
LVEDD(mm)	87.5±8.6	83.9±8.2	89.2±9.2	82.9±5.2	84.8±8.6
LVESD(mm)	46.2±7.2	43.0±4.8	44.2±8.8	38.7±8.0	40.4±8.5
FS(%)	47.3±1.9	48.4±2.0	50.6±2.3	52.9±3.4	50.3±2.0
E(cm/s)	84.5±5.6	68.0±3.2 ^a	82.0±4.3 ^b	72.3±9.1	67.5±8.9
A(cm/s)	56.3±4.8	55.2±3.3	54.9±2.5	46.5±2.5	53.4±6.8
E/A ratio	1.54±0.08	1.25±0.06 ^a	1.39±0.06	1.57±0.05 ^b	1.26±0.03
DTe(ms)	56.3±3.8	74.3±3.7 ^a	51.6±1.7 ^b	61.1±4.3 ^b	57.3±4.7 ^b

Data are the mean±SEM.

LVEDD, left ventricular end - diastolic dimension; LVESD, left ventricular end - systolic dimension; FS, fractional shortening; E, peak transmitral flow velocity in early diastole; A, peak transmitral flow velocity in late diastole; DTe, deceleration time of E wave.

^a $P<0.05$, compared to levels of LETO.

^b $P<0.05$, compared to levels of O - C.

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가 9-12.
가
가
13.

가 , 가
14.
가
15.

16. 가

13.
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가

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Doppler

17.

가

(

가

가)

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(

가,

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18.

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,

가

19 - 26.

(60 - 70%)

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95%

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가

가

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GLUT - 4

mRNA

.

가

glucose - 6 - phosphate

fructose - 6 - phosphate

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,

pyruvate

dehydrogenase(PDH)

.

가

가

가 PDH

^{27,28}

가

가

가

carnitine pami~~to~~yl transferase(CPT) - 1

malonyl CoA

CPT -

1 malonyl CoA

가

^{29,30}, malonyl CoA 가

가

. Sakamoto

malonyl CoA decarboxylase(MCD)

가가

acetyl CoA carboxylase(ACC)

가

³¹.

MCD

가가

가

^{24,25}

가

가

PPAR - α

,

(lipotoxicity)

32 - 35

PPAR - agonist OLETF rats

30 60 , PPAR -

agonist .

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OLETF rats ,

, PPAR - , -

agonists .

PPARs ligands가

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,

. Aasum *db/db*

mice PPAR - agonist

가 ³⁶,

가 . PPAR - agonist가

key enzyme

가 .

Tsuji 5

PPAR - agonist

37 .

PPAR - agonist

, PPAR - agonist metformin .

Verma metformin streptozotocin - induced diabetic

rats , metformin

3,4 .

Dutta sucrose - fed rats metformin

23 .

metformin ,

가

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PPARs ligands metformin

가 .

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가

. Katsufumi

가

38 - 40 .

7 .

가

2

OLETF rats

LETO rats

PPAR -

agonist metformin PPAR - agonist

가

OLETF rat

LETO rat

1. 38 OLETF rats

2. PPAR - agonist metformin

3. PPAR - agonist 가

, PPARs

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Abstract

The effects of PPAR - γ and - α agonists and metformin on diabetic cardiomyopathy in diabetic animal model

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Diabetic cardiomyopathy is a functional defect independent of coronary vascular disease. In contrast to type 1 diabetes, relative little is known about the pathogenesis of diabetic cardiomyopathy in type 2 diabetes. The present study was designed to determine whether established insulin sensitizers could reverse diabetic cardiomyopathy.

Recently developed male Otsuka Long-Evans Tokushima Fatty (OLETF) rat shows polygenic traits, mild obese, hyperlipidemic,

insulin resistant, and chronic diabetic animal model, which represents human type 2 diabetes. These rats usually became diabetic at the age of 20 weeks. From the age of 28 weeks, OLETF rats were treated with vehicle (O - C), pioglitazone (O - P, 10 mg/kg/d), fenofibrate (O - F, 150 mg/kg/d), and metformin (O - M, 300 mg/kg/d) for 10 weeks respectively (n=10). Long - Evans Tokushima Otsuka (LETO, n=10) rats were used as non - diabetic control animals. Doppler echocardiographic evaluation was performed at the 28 and 38 weeks of age in all groups.

All OLETF rats showed diabetic glucose tolerance at the age of 22 weeks confirmed by oral glucose tolerance test. At the age of 38 weeks, OLETF rats showed prolonged deceleration time (DTE) (74.3 ± 3.7 vs. LETO, 56.3 ± 3.8 ms, $p < 0.001$) and decreased E/A ratio (1.25 ± 0.06 vs. LETO, 1.54 ± 0.08 , $p < 0.01$). OLETF rats treated with pioglitazone, fenofibrate and metformin improved both DTE (O - P, 51.6 ± 1.7 , O - F, 61.1 ± 4.3 , O - M, 57.3 ± 4.7 ms, $p < 0.001$, respectively) and E/A ratio (O - P, 1.39 ± 0.06 , O - F, 1.57 ± 0.05 , $p < 0.05$, O - M, 1.26 ± 0.03 , NS) compared with O - C. Parameters related systolic function did not changed among all groups.

PPAR - γ and - α agonists and metformin could recover diabetic

cardiomyopathy in OLETF rats. These drugs can be used for secondary prevention of diabetic cardiomyopathy possibly through improvement of lipid metabolism.

Key Words : Diabetic cardiomyopathy, PPAR- α , γ agonist, metformin